

pealed and the following new sections in lieu thereof are hereby enacted to be designated sections 1230 and 1231.

Sec. 1230. In this state which now have or may hereafter have a population of three hundred thousand inhabitants or more, there is hereby created a board of excise commissioners to consist of two members, who shall have exclusive authority to grant and administer licenses. One of the commissioners as appointed shall be a member of the leading political party opposed to that to which the mayor belongs. Every excise commissioner, before entering upon the duties of his office, shall take and subscribe an oath or affirmation that he possesses the qualifications for such office prescribed by law, that he will support the Constitution of the United States and of the state of Missouri; that he will demand himself faithfully in office, and shall execute and deliver to the city wherein he is appointed, a penal bond, with sureties approved by the mayor, in the sum of ten thousand dollars (\$10,000.00), conditional that he will faithfully perform all the duties of his office, and account for and deliver to the proper parties all money and property coming to his hands by virtue of his office, which bond and oath he shall file with the city register or clerk. Each excise commissioner must have been a bona fide citizen and resident of the city wherein appointed for at least two years next previous to his appointment, and must so continue during the time of holding such office; he shall be appointed by the mayor of such city for a term expiring with the term of office of the mayor appointing him, and until his successor shall be duly appointed and qualified; he shall devote his entire time during business hours to the duties of his office, he may be removed from office by the mayor or governor at pleasure, and by the courts as provided by law, and otherwise; provided, however, that in the event it becomes necessary for the governor to remove as many as three commissioners, then the governor shall, and he hereby vests with the power to fill vacancies created by such removals. Each commissioner shall receive a salary of five thousand dollars (\$5,000.00) per annum, payable monthly by such city in such manner as such city pays the salaries of its officers and employees, and the expenses of their office shall be paid by such city in such manner as expenses of other officers in such city are paid. The excise commissioners, including those now in office, shall deliver to their successors, on demand, all property pertaining to the office.

Sec. 1231. The person to whom a dramshop license shall be issued shall pay the excise commissioners a fee of three dollars for each state license and a fee of one dollar for each local license, for granting and issuing the same, and said excise commissioners shall charge, collect and receive a further sum of three dollars for taking acknowledgments of each petition filed, acknowledgment of each license granted, and the bonds, administering oaths and all other acts of said commissioners of like character necessary to perfecting the petitions and papers before the license is issued, and the said excise commissioners shall perform all these services and acts, and shall exercise the same, and shall have the power to administer oaths, to take acknowledgments to all papers and instruments filed in their office and to possess the same powers for that purpose as are now given by the statute law of the state of Missouri to justices of the peace. All fees and charges so collected shall be paid over to the treasurer of the city wherein they are appointed, to be placed to the credit of the general revenue fund of such city. Said excise commissioners shall take a receipt therefor from the treasurer, the original they shall file with the city auditor, and the duplicate thereof they shall file in their own office as a part of the record thereof. The said excise commissioners shall make and pay monthly to the city treasurer on the first Monday of each and every month, and shall at the time of making said payments to the treasurer file with the city auditor a full complete and correct statement of all of the fees collected by them, as herein directed, during the preceding month and since their last statement, and also stating the total number of state and city licenses issued and granted, the number of persons in whom issued, date when issued, and the amount and amount of ad valorem tax paid on each.

TWELFTH PROPOSITION.

REPEALED ORDERED BY THE PETITION OF THE PEOPLE.

House Bill No. 6, enacted by Forty-seventh General Assembly, Abolishing the present board of police commissioners as appointed by the governor in cities having three hundred thousand inhabitants or more and providing for appointment by the mayor of such cities, in lieu of such board, of a bipartisan board of police commissioners, and prescribing the number, qualifications, duties and salaries of the members thereof; and providing for the municipal assembly or common council of such cities to exercise the duties of the officers and policemen of said cities.

HOUSE BILL NO. 6.

An act to amend sections 1203 and 1204 of chapter 44 of article XX of the Revised Statutes of Missouri of 1909, relating to municipal corporations, laws applicable to cities having three hundred thousand inhabitants or over, and to repeal section 1203 and enact a new section in lieu thereof to be known as section 1203.

Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Missouri, as follows:

Section 1. Section 1203 of chapter 44 of article XX of the Revised Statutes of Missouri of 1909, relating to municipal corporations, laws applicable to cities having three hundred thousand inhabitants or over, is hereby repealed and the following new section enacted, to read as follows:

Section 1203. In all cities of this state that now have or may hereafter attain a population of three hundred thousand inhabitants or over, there shall be and to hereby established within and for said cities a board of police, to consist of two commissioners, that one of the commissioners as appointed shall be a member of the leading political party opposed to that to which the mayor belongs as hereinafter provided, together with the mayor of said cities for the time being, or whoever may be officially acting in that capacity and said board shall appoint one of its members as president and one member who shall act as vice-president during the absence of the president; and such president or vice-president shall be the executive officer of the board, and shall act for it when the board is not in session. The said commissioners shall be citizens of the state of Missouri and shall have been residents of the cities for a period of four years next preceding their appointment; they shall, except as hereinafter specified, hold their offices for a term expiring with the term of office of the mayor making the appointments, and until their successors shall be duly appointed and qualified; they shall each receive a salary of five thousand dollars per annum, payable monthly. Before entering upon the duties of the said office, the said commissioners and the said mayor shall take and subscribe, before some judge of the circuit court of the judicial district in which said cities shall be located, or the clerk thereof, the oath or affirmation prescribed by the constitution of the state of Missouri, and shall also take and subscribe before the same judge or clerk, the further oath or

affidavit that in any and every appointment or removal, to be made by them to or from the police force, created and to be maintained by them under this article, they will, in no case, and under no pretext, appoint or remove any policeman or officer of police or other person under them on account of the political opinions of such police officer or other person, or for any other cause or reason than the fitness or unfitness of such person, to the best judgment of such commissioner, for the place for which he shall be appointed or removed from the place from which he shall be removed. The said oaths or affirmations shall be recorded and preserved among the records of said circuit court. The vice-president shall be treasurer of said board of police. Before entering upon the duties of his office as treasurer, he shall give bond to the city of St. Louis, with one or more sureties, in the penalty of ten thousand dollars, conditioned for the faithful discharge of his duties as treasurer of the board of police and for the faithful application and payment over, pursuant to the order and direction of said board, of all moneys which may come to his hands as such treasurer. The bond of the treasurer shall be approved by a judge of the circuit court of the judicial district in which said cities shall be located and shall be delivered and safely kept by the register or clerk of said cities. The board shall appoint a secretary to act as such for the board of police commissioners, to serve during the pleasure of the board, and such appointment shall be subject to the confirmation of the mayor of said cities. The number of appointments hereinafter provided for and his salary shall be determined and fixed by the board of police commissioners. The board may reorganize at its pleasure. A majority of the board of police shall constitute a quorum and the majority of the board of police acting mayor of said cities to qualify or act thereunder shall in no wise impair the right or duty of said commissioners to organize and proceed as herein provided. In case a vacancy shall occur on said board, the same shall be filled, for the unexpired term, by the mayor of said cities forthwith after having been notified that such vacancy exists. No police commissioner shall be eligible to any public office or place whatsoever, at the expiration of the term for which he was appointed, nor shall he be eligible for the nomination for any public office or place during such period. Such commissioners shall be removable from office by the mayor or governor at pleasure, or by the courts as provided by law, and otherwise; provided, however, that in the event it becomes necessary for the governor to remove as many as three commissioners, then the governor shall, and he hereby vests with the power to fill vacancies created by such removals. Each commissioner shall devote all of his time to the duties of his office.

Section 2. Section 1204 of article XX of chapter 44 of the Revised Statutes of Missouri of 1909, relating to municipal corporations, laws applicable to cities having three hundred thousand inhabitants or over, is hereby repealed and the following new section enacted, to read as follows:

Section 1204. The mayor of each of said cities shall appoint two commissioners provided for in the preceding section. Said mayor shall issue commissions to the persons so appointed, designating the time for which they are appointed, in case no time is given, to be an unexpired term of one year, or death, resignation, or other cause, and whenever the term of office of any commissioner expires, the appointment of his successor shall be for the term prescribed in the preceding section.

THIRTEENTH PROPOSITION.

Proposed by Initiative Petition.

Providing that females shall have the same right to vote at all elections held within this state as males.

An act to amend article VIII of the Constitution of the state of Missouri, by adding thereto a new section to be known as section 24, extending the right of suffrage to women.

FOURTEENTH PROPOSITION.

Proposed by Initiative Petition.

CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT.

A proposition to authorize the state of Missouri to issue fifty million (\$50,000,000) dollars in interest-bearing bonds and sell same and use the proceeds thereof for building and maintaining the public highways of this state, and to authorize a tax levy sufficient to pay the principal and interest on said bonds.

Proposed constitutional amendment, authorizing issuance of bonds by the state of Missouri in the sum of fifty million dollars (\$50,000,000) for good roads purposes, amending section 44 of article IV of the Constitution of the state of Missouri, by adding thereto a new paragraph and clause at the end thereof, empowering the general assembly to issue interest-bearing bonds for the purpose of building and maintaining highways.

Be it enacted by the people of the State of Missouri:

That section 44 of article IV of the Constitution of the state of Missouri is hereby amended by adding a new clause and paragraph at the end of said section as follows:

"Fourth. The general assembly shall have full power to authorize the issuance of interest-bearing bonds of the state in the sum of fifty millions of dollars (\$50,000,000) for the purpose of constructing and maintaining public roads and highways," so that said section, when amended, shall read as follows:

Section 44. The general assembly shall have no power to contract or to authorize the contracting of any debt or liability on behalf of the state, or to issue bonds or other evidences of indebtedness therefor, except in the following cases: First. In the renewal of existing bonds, when they cannot be paid at maturity, out of the sinking fund or other resources. Second. On the occurrence of an unforeseen emergency, or casual deficiency of the revenue, when the temporary liability incurred, upon the recommendation of the governor first had, shall not exceed the sum of two hundred and fifty thousand dollars for any one year, to be paid in not more than two years from and after its creation.

Third. On the occurrence of any unforeseen emergency, or casual deficiency of the revenue, when the temporary liability incurred or to be incurred shall exceed the sum of two hundred and fifty thousand dollars for any one year, the general assembly may submit a bill providing for the loan, or for the contracting of the liability, and containing a provision for levying a tax sufficient to pay the interest and principal when they become due (the latter not more than thirteen years from the date of its creation), to the qualified voters of the state, and when the act so submitted shall have been ratified by a two-thirds majority at an election held for that purpose, the general assembly shall have full power to authorize the issuance of interest-bearing bonds of the state in the sum of fifty millions of dollars (\$50,000,000) for the purpose of constructing and maintaining public roads and highways.

FIFTEENTH PROPOSITION.

Proposed by Initiative Petition.

CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT.

A proposition to authorize levy and collection of special taxes for road purposes, to issue bonds in any sum for said purposes, upon petition of tax-paying voters, providing for and authorizing construction and maintenance of highways, and authorizing governing body of governmental subdivision ordering construction, improvement, purchase or maintenance of such highways to either levy a direct tax for same or to issue interest-bearing bonds and sell same, using proceeds thereof for such purposes, whether such highways are wholly or partly within and partly without the governmental subdivision proposing to make and pay for such highways or improvements.

Proposed constitutional amendment concerning revenue and taxation, amending article X of the Constitution of the state of Missouri by adding a new section thereto, to be known as section 27, providing for the levy and collection of special taxes for road purposes for the issuance of bonds in any sum for said purposes upon petition of tax-paying voters, and authorizing the construction and maintenance of highways partly within and partly without the governmental subdivision proposing for same.

Be it enacted by the people of the State of Missouri:

That article X of the Constitution of the state of Missouri is hereby amended by adding a new section thereto, to be known as section 27, as follows:

Section 27. Upon a petition signed by fifty-one per cent of tax-paying voters of the state or of any city or county, township or school district, or any improvement district naming the proposed highway improvement being filed with the proper officials whose duty it now is to levy and collect taxes for the territory embraced in the petition, the state board of equalization or the proper local tax-collecting authorities shall order a special tax levy against all property in the governmental subdivision named by the petitioners sufficient to raise any amount necessary to make the proposed highway improvement, not exceeding, however, the amount named for such improvement in the petition asking therefor, provided that no amount is named in the petition, the amount shall be determined by the board of equalization or the proper local tax-collecting authorities, and the same shall be levied and collected in the same manner and at the same time as general state, city, county and local and township school and district and special improvement taxes are now levied and collected, according to the fact as to whether the taxes are for state highway improvements or for one of the governmental subdivisions named above named. The words "highway improvements" used herein shall include roads, drives, boulevards and streets, viaducts and bridges over streams either wholly within this state or over streams which flow wholly or partly within Missouri and other states. It is intended by this amendment to confer the power upon the state and cities of all classes, whether organized under a special charter or the general law, and all villages, towns, counties, townships, school and special improvement districts, upon petition of tax-paying voters as hereinafter provided, to construct, purchase or acquire roads, drives, boulevards and bridges and viaducts, and to maintain, alter, improve and beautify the same. If in the opinion of the officials whose duty it shall be to make the tax levy for the proposed improvement it would be better to issue interest-bearing bonds instead of levying a direct tax for said improvements, then the said officials shall have full power to issue such bonds and make the improvement and fix the time of maturity and rate of interest of said bonds, and sign the same and present them to the secretary of state of the state of Missouri, who shall stamp same with the seal of the state of Missouri and deliver same to the state auditor who shall register same and then deliver said bonds to the officials who issued them, and said officials may then issue the same. No new bonds or commissions shall be created by the general assembly to carry out the provisions of this amendment, but the present tax-collecting and assessing authorities in the various governmental subdivisions named above and the state board of equalization shall make the necessary assessments and levies according as the tax may be for state or city, county, township or district purposes, to the end that no unnecessary additional expenses be imposed on the taxpayers by the creation of additional superfluous offices. The existing officials performing duties hereunder shall receive the same compensation now provided for similar services under the general revenue laws of Missouri. All petitions for such improvements shall be presented to the state board of equalization, and petitions for city, county, township or district improvements to the tax-collecting officials of said above named subdivisions. The above enumerated powers may be used by the state or any of the governmental subdivisions named to construct, build, acquire and maintain highways whether the said highways lie wholly within or partly within and partly without the governmental subdivision proposing to make the improvement and pay therefor.

STATE OF MISSOURI.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE.

I, Cornelius Roach, Secretary of State of the State of Missouri, hereby certify that the foregoing is a full, true and complete copy of the eight joint and concurrent resolutions of the Forty-seventh General Assembly of the State of Missouri of the proposed amendments to the Constitution of the State of Missouri, of the four measures referred by petition; also, of the three amendments to the Constitution proposed by initiative petition, to be submitted to the qualified voters of the State of Missouri at the general election to be held on Tuesday, the third day of November, 1914.

In testimony whereof, I hereunto set my hand and affix the Great Seal of the State of Missouri, Done at office in the City of Jefferson, this 2nd day of September, A. D. 1914.

(Seal)

Cornelius Roach

SECRETARY OF STATE

REPORTS FAVOR GERMANS IN ALL LATE BATTLES

TEUTONS ADVANCE IN BELGIUM FROM YSER; ALLIES ADMIT A LOSS.

KAISER'S MEN GO INLAND AND ELUDE WARSHIPS' FIRE

Allies Resist Stubbornly at La Basse, Where Thousands Perish—Unable to Gain on Coast, Invaders Make Successful Attack Out of Warships' Range and Cross Canal With Strong Force—500 British Captured—French Declare They Are Making Progress in Alsace.

London.—From the official reports issued, it appears that the Germans, finding it impossible to advance along the coast toward Dunkirk, owing to the fire to which they were subjected from the British and French warships, took a route a little more inland and have succeeded in crossing the Yser Canal, which the Belgians have been defending stubbornly for a week past, to the west of Dixmude.

They also have made progress to the northeast of Ypres and still are in possession of Roulers, toward which the allies were advancing last week and at one time were reported to have captured. The Germans say they have taken 500 British prisoners in the fighting in this neighborhood.

To add to the trials of the troops engaged in the desperate fighting a short spell of fine weather has given place to another downpour of rain, which will convert the low lands of Flanders into great lakes.

Of the battles on the center and left wing the German report does not speak, but the French declare they are maintaining their positions in the Meuse, and have destroyed three more German batteries. From unofficial sources it is learned that the French have made some advance in the mountains along the Aisne border.

Germans Cross Yser Canal.

Berlin.—German army headquarters makes the following official announcement: "The fighting continues severely in the district of the Yser Canal. In the north we succeeded in crossing the canal with great forces. East of Ypres and southwest of Lille our troops are slowly advancing. British ships bombarded Ostend without result. In the Aronne forest our troops also are advancing, capturing some machine guns and a number of prisoners. Two French aeroplanes were brought down."

Didn't Say It Officially.

London.—The Amsterdam correspondent of Reuters Telegram Co. forwards an official telegram from Berlin, denouncing as entirely "fictitious" the statements appearing in the English press that Emperor William at Aix-la-Chapelle, Aug. 15, issued an order in which he characterized the British expeditionary force as "the contemptible British army."

Fighting Still Undecided.

London.—The immense armies of the belligerent powers continue to hammer each other ceaselessly on lines extending from the North Sea to the Swiss frontier. The result, however, so far as can be judged from official reports issued is that they gain a little at one point, only to lose a little elsewhere.

German Submarine Ramméd.

London.—A German submarine has been rammed and sunk by the British destroyer Haddock, Commander Charles Freemantle, off the Dutch coast. The Haddock's bow was somewhat damaged.

Heavy Fog Interferes.

Berlin.—Heavy fog along the entire left wing has interrupted small arms engagements in the last few days. The big guns continue to use the range already found.

Berlin.—It was officially admitted that 193 men, including practically all of the officers, were lost when the British cruiser Undaunted and a flotilla of four British destroyers sank four German destroyers off the Dutch coast.

Gen. Hamilton Among the Slain.

London.—A casualty list of the British expeditionary forces in France, dated Oct. 14, reports the death of Maj. Gen. Hubert I. W. Hamilton and ten other officers and the wounding of 25 officers.

Kaiser Visits Men.

Berlin.—According to letters from the field, just received in Munich, Emperor William a few days ago entered the lines of Bavarian and Prussian detachments and visited the troops in the trenches.

CITY OF MISFORTUNE

PERONNE, IN FRANCE, HAS HAD NUMEROUS VICISSITUDES.

The Playing of War Through Many Centuries—Germans Have Occupied It During the Present Great European Conflict.

History has just repeated itself at Peronne, France, for the fifth or sixth time, with the occupation of the town by Emperor William's forces. It is a pretty, peaceful, sleepy town, in the valley of the Oise, with no more apparent pretension than that of attending to its own little business, and it is all the more a wonder that it has cut such a figure in history that it has succumbed to nearly every attack. There can scarcely be any other reason than that its situation makes it a sort of stumbling block in the way of forces bound for Amiens from the North.

King Charles the Simple first gave Peronne right to immortality by dying of hunger while a prisoner there in 929. Charles the Bold began its series of capture by taking it in 1465 and added to its renown by imprisoning Louis XI there two days. The latter revenged himself on both Charles the Bold and the town by capturing it in 1477. The duke of Nassau is the only one who ever failed in an assault upon it. He was beaten by a woman, Catherine of Poix, who rightfully has her statue in the public square.

The duke of Wellington captured it in his turn in 1815, and the Germans starved the little garrison out in the closing days of the war of 1870, but were obliged to allow it to march out with the honors of war. During nine days' bombardment 82 of its 700 houses were demolished and 600 were rendered uninhabitable. In this case the German commander consented not to levy a war fine on the town and dispensed the inhabitants from all requisitions, which was all the same to them, since there was nothing left in the place worth having.

This time, as has been the case with most of the military operations, no one but the general staff and the inhabitants of the region knew that the town had been taken until its reoccupation by French troops was announced.

The circumstances of the entry of the Germans was characteristic of the present campaign. After an unequal struggle between a small detachment of Alpine chasseurs and infantry on the French side and a strong contingent of cavalry, the Germans entered the town August 27, just as the subprefect left at the other side in an automobile, carrying off the cash of the post office and the tax department, amounting to 1,500,000 francs gold and several millions in bonds, payable to bearer.

The mayor and his substitute were both absent. Finding no one at the Hotel de Ville, Colonel Gotthard, the German governor, sent for Monsieur Line, city councillor, and informed him that it would be necessary for him to get together a commission of a dozen important citizens who should answer with their lives for the benevolent behavior of the citizens toward the German troops, and that the commission must present itself to the governor within an hour or Monsieur Line would be shot. From this committee the governor demanded a war contribution of 200,000 francs, which must be forthcoming the following morning.

"We certainly shall not pay it," replied Monsieur Line, "because all the money of the city and the takings of the fiscal department have been transported to Rouen and all of the rich citizens are at the seashore; all we can do is supply your troops with what they need while here."

Canada Using Cotton-Seed Oil.

Because of the war, Canada is already in need of drugs and chemicals. Scarcity of olive oil has led to the use of American cotton-seed oil as a substitute.

War Hurting Gamblers.

A social worker in England was questioned as to unemployment in his district. "Not much unemployment, but a good deal of half time. Still things aren't so bad as might be, for now there's little racing, a lot of money gets home which would never get there ordinarily. The bookies runners are feeling the war more than anybody."

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"I must have money," persisted the governor. "We have no money," persisted Monsieur Line. "You must pay me 3,000 francs in gold this very evening," said the governor, "and you shall furnish 400,000 francs' worth of supplies; furthermore, if you've lied to me I'll know it and I'll have your hide and that of the cure."

The following morning, declaring that the requisitions were not being filled with the necessary promptitude, the governor inflicted a further punishment on the town in the form of a permission to the troops of two hours' pillage of houses whose inhabitants were out. They were told to begin with the subprefecture, to punish the subprefect for having gone away with all the ready money. Everything movable was taken, even to the bedding, carted to the station and taken away by train the same evening. After the furniture had been removed the soldiers descended to the cellars, and then started an orgy that ended in the burning of a dozen of the more important buildings in the center of the town.

The citizens' committee protested strongly against these depredations and convinced the governor that it was not the most likely means of obtaining the willing co-operation of those who were able to contribute to the supplying of the troops. From that time to the flight of the Germans before the advancing French the town was quiet, but the inhabitants say they would far prefer that Peronne enjoy less notoriety in history.

A Modern Disease.

Old Jake woke up and rubbed his eyes as he gazed on the unfamiliar room. Then he remembered, and hopped out of bed. Fifteen years had he saved out of the meager wages given him by a grateful farmer, in order to visit London.

"Uncle," came his young nephew's voice at the keyhole, "mother says you come and set these madder seeds, and see what you can do with the old black 'em what's got a bad leg."

Uncle and nephew soon entered the little back garden, when the old boy stopped short with amazement, and adjusted his glasses to gaze at the small figure on the grass plot, who was performing gymnastic feats.

"Does thy sister have fits, lad?" he asked, with concern.

"No, uncle," replied the nipper with a grin, "them's gymnastic feats."

"I'm sorry 'bout that," quoth the old chap, "As she 'ad 'em long?"

Pajamas for the Destitute.

Hoboes cared for next winter at the municipal lodging houses in St. Louis will wear pajamas, if the plan of Director of Public Welfare Tolpelt is successful.

The pajamas will not be fancy and will not contain ribbons and elaborate trimmings, but they will be serviceable. The night garments probably will be made of material similar to that used for overalls and jumpers.

The purpose of the pajamas equipment is to provide the hobo with coverings during the night, while their clothing is being sterilized. The coats used are of steel, and no bed clothing is furnished.

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